

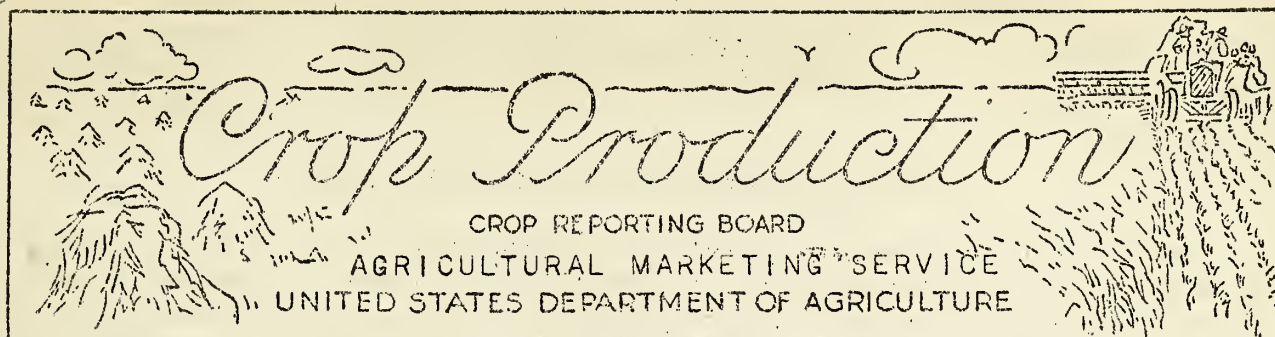
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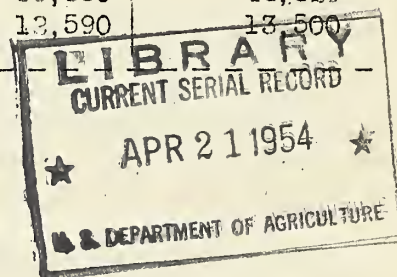
March 10, 1954.

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MARCH 1, 1954

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION ^{1/}			
	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			1953
		Thousand boxes		
Oranges and Tangerines..	110,350	122,590	124,580	129,950
Grapefruit.....	51,246	40,500	38,360	44,320
Lemons.....	12,722	12,800	12,590	13,500



MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954
	1943-52			1943-52		
	Million pounds			Millions		
January	8,268	8,300	9,172	4,643	5,416	5,448
February	8,130	8,555	8,980	5,064	5,304	5,476
Jan.-Feb. Incl.	16,398	17,355	18,152	9,707	10,720	10,924

^{1/}Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF MARCH 1, 1954

Prospects for an "early spring" appeared to temper much of the concern over widespread soil moisture shortages, particularly of subsoil moisture. Farm work was generally well advanced, but was checked by snow and cold weather in some areas the first few days of March. Seeding of spring grains proceeded rapidly as far north as Kansas and has been started to the northern border.

The mild, open winter was capped by record or near-record high average temperatures for February in most of the country. Ground frost was out in most agricultural areas and water from melting snow cover and the below-normal rains was mostly absorbed, with little run-off. Irrigation water supplies appeared to be ample in most northern portions of the Mountain States, but tapered off southward to extremely short in Arizona and New Mexico, with most of the current run-off absorbed by dry soil before reaching farming areas.

March weather may be even more significant than usual in the survival and development of fall-sown grains, pasture and hay crops. Winter wheat prospects were mostly good, except in the dry Southwest. High winds in the latter third of February raised damaging dust storms in southwestern Kansas, southeastern Colorado, eastern New Mexico and the Panhandles of Texas and Oklahoma. These blew out some wheat, cut the leaves or covered some, with damage heaviest in sandy and light soils and to late-sown and small wheat. Growers quickly took emergency measures to check the soil-drifting. Much of the damaged wheat has a chance to survive if rains come to settle the soil and promote growth. On the other hand, recurring dry windy weather could cause severe acreage losses. In other parts of the Great Plains, wheat is in satisfactory to excellent condition. In the Pacific Northwest and most other northern portions, fields had snowcover during most of the cold waves. With mild February weather, plants have greened up across most of the northern half of the country and in some portions made good growth. In many fields stands have thickened as previously ungerminated seed sprouted and grew. The dry fall has left its mark on pastures and hay crops, especially new seedings, and they will need good spring rains to develop normally.

Farm work was generally advanced for the date, because of the mild weather, unfrozen soils and accessible fields. Planting of cotton, corn and sorghums was underway in Texas, preparation of fields was well advanced further north and some plowing was done as far north as Pennsylvania, Iowa and Montana. Seeding of spring oats and barley progressed to the extent that half the oats and a fourth of the barley acreage was sown in Kansas; some oats were sown in Ohio and a few seedings of spring wheat were made in the Dakotas. Tapping of maple trees was started earlier than usual and good flows were obtained through February. Fruit trees remained mostly dormant in northern areas and do not appear to be unduly advanced in most areas.

The mild weather permitted grazing in open fields and otherwise helped conserve feed supplies, so that few shortages developed. In parts of the South that were dry last fall, pastures are slow to start and furnish little feed. Western ranges were mostly open, permitting full use of feed. This reduced the necessity of supplemental feeding below usual in northern areas, as old feed was mostly good. In the central Plains, feed was grazed short, while in the Southwest severe drought continued with dust storms reducing already short range and pasture feed and limiting use of wheat pasture. Livestock did well with less than usual shrink, but heavy feeding continued in the dry areas.

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
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as of

March 1, 1954

A record outturn of nearly 125 million boxes of oranges in the 1953-54 season continues in prospect--4 percent more than in the 1952-53 season and 18 percent above average. Utilization to date has been greater than in the previous season and the 62 million boxes still available is less than the 68 million boxes of 1952-53 crop oranges left on March 1, 1953. In Florida, picking has slowed down because most early and midseason varieties have been picked and few Valencias are mature enough for processing. Processors have used considerably more than last season. The grapefruit crop, estimated at over 44 million boxes, is 16 percent larger than last season, but 14 percent below average. Even though use to date has been heavier than last season, about 19 million boxes remain, compared with 16 million of 1952-53 crop grapefruit available after March 1, 1953. Conditions are generally favorable in most producing areas for continued development of citrus fruits.

The winter crop of about 3 million bushels of potatoes is a fourth smaller than last winter, with harvest completed in Texas, but continuing through March in Florida. The acreage of early spring potatoes is sharply less than last spring and average. Including late spring and summer crops, the acreage of early commercial potatoes is likely to be a fifth smaller than the 277,000 acres in 1953.

The supply of commercial vegetables for fresh market in the winter season now nearing its close was 4 percent less than last winter, but above average. Reductions in outturns of cabbage, carrots and celery more than offset larger crops of sweet corn, lettuce and tomatoes. The acreage of spring vegetables reported to date--covering about two-thirds of the total--is slightly larger than last spring and a seventh above average. More asparagus and tomatoes, but less lettuce and onions than last spring are in prospect.

Milk production continued at a high rate, with a record output for February, 5 percent larger than in February 1953. Liberal supplemental feeding, favorable weather, close culling of herds and a record high proportion of milk cows in herds, all contributed to a general high level of production throughout the country. With a seasonal increase in production per cow in herd, a new high rate was set for March 1.

Egg production in February also was larger than last February in all parts of the country and 8 percent above average. Not only was the rate of production per layer higher, but the number of layers was 2 percent larger than last February. The egg-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were more favorable than last February, but the chicken-feed ratio was less favorable to producers.

CITRUS: Total orange production for the 1953-54 season is estimated at 124.8 million boxes, 4 percent above the 1952-53 crop and 18 percent above average. The estimate is the same as on February 1. The total for early and mid-season oranges is placed at 66 million boxes, up 10 percent from last season. Valencia oranges are forecast at 58.7 million boxes, 1 percent below last season. Utilization of oranges to March 1 totaled about 62.5 million boxes, compared with about 51.5 million used to March 1 last season. About 62 million boxes were available on March 1 this year compared with 68 million on March 1, 1953.

The grapefruit crop is estimated at 44.3 million boxes--16 percent larger than last season, but 14 percent less than average. Utilization to March 1 amounted to 25 million boxes compared with 22 million to March 1, 1953. The quantity available for use after March 1 is indicated to be about 19 million boxes compared with about 16 million a year.

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Washington, D. C.,

March 10, 1954

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California lemons are estimated at 13.5 million boxes compared with 12.6 million produced last season and the average of 12.7 million. The estimate is up 500,000 boxes from the report of February 1.

Florida weather continued favorable during February except for a wind storm which blew some grapefruit off the trees--probably about a half million boxes. Moisture conditions are generally satisfactory although some groves have been irrigated, mostly in the Indian River section. Harvest of oranges has temporarily slowed down because most early and mid-season varieties have been picked and very few Valencias are mature enough for processing. To March 1, about 52 million boxes of Florida oranges had been used compared with about 42 million boxes used to March 1 last season. Fresh use was about the same in both seasons so processing accounted for all of the increase. Florida grapefruit used to March 1 totaled 23 million boxes--2.5 million more than last season to the same date. Fresh use and processing were both greater this season. It is expected that a considerable quantity of grapefruit will be abandoned this season. Tangerine harvest is nearly completed.

Most Texas citrus groves continue in good condition. Rainfall was scant in January but irrigation water was ample. There is enough water to last through March. Conditions are better for this time of year than any season since the freeze in 1951. Oranges are estimated at 1.3 million boxes and grapefruit at 1.1 million. Harvest will be completed in March.

Arizona oranges are estimated at 1.2 million boxes and grapefruit at 3 million. All of the Navel and sweet seedling oranges have been picked. Harvest of Valencias is well underway. About a third of the grapefruit crop was picked by March 1.

California weather during February was favorable for citrus fruits. There was a general rain and several showers during the month. Temperatures were unseasonably high for several days in southern counties which may have caused lemons to mature faster than desired. Harvest of Navel oranges in Northern and Central California is about completed and is well underway in southern counties. Most of the California Valencia oranges will be marketed in the summer and early fall. About 200,000 boxes of Desert Valleys grapefruit had been moved by March 1 out of a total crop of 910,000 boxes. Grapefruit from other areas of the State will be marketed next summer.

MILK PRODUCTION: The high rate of milk production on United States farms continued during February. Output totaling 8,980 million pounds, was 5 percent above last year and a new high record for the month. Remarkably mild and comparatively dry weather over practically the entire country during February favored heavy milk flow. Supplemental feeding of milking herds was generally liberal. Milk production per cow continued its seasonal upswing at a record high level for this time of the year.

The number of milk cows on farms continued to increase, but close culling was reported from local areas where the price-cost squeeze is pinching and where producers are being placed on maximum delivery quotas with the flush season approaching. On a per capita basis, milk production during February averaged 1.99 pounds per day, the highest for the month in 7 years, but only a trifle above the 10-year average and 8 percent below the February peak reached in 1942.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on March 1 averaged 17.57 pounds, 4 percent above last year's previous high and 17 percent above average. The seasonal increase from February 1 to March 1 was about normal. The high level of milk production per cow was general over the country. In several major regions, production per cow ranged from 2 to 5 percent above a year ago and from 12 to 19 percent above average. The proportion of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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in production on March 1 was 69.9 percent, the highest of record for the date. The previous high for March 1 was 68.5 percent reported in 1950. In all major regions, the percentage of cows milked was substantially above a year ago and the 10-year average for March 1.

In 15 of the 31 States for which current estimates are available, February milk production this year was a new high for the month. Production was above a year ago by 8 percent or more in Wisconsin, Missouri, North Carolina, Georgia, Idaho, and California, and by more than 5 percent in Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. However, February farm milk output was below the 10-year average in Iowa, Montana, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas -- all States where the number of milk cows is well below that of a decade ago. Wisconsin, as usual, produced more milk than any other State with a total of 1,295 million pounds in February. Minnesota was second with 732 million pounds followed by California with 495 million, Pennsylvania with 455 million, and Iowa with 415 million.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	: Feb. : :Average: :1943-52:	: Feb. : :1953 :	: Jan. : :1954 :	: Feb. : :1954 :	State	: Feb. : :Average: :1943-52:	: Feb. : :1953 :	: Jan. : :1954 :	: Feb. : :1954 :
	Million Pounds					Million Pounds			
N.J.	81	88	96	89	S.C.	40	41	45	44
Pa.	386	441	485	455	Ca.	82	84	97	93
Ohio	334	384	424	400	Ky.	134	153	163	163
Ind.	249	259	270	275	Tenn.	137	151	171	161
Ill.	386	372	398	393	Ala.	89	98	96	97
Mich.	378	397	427	411	Miss.	90	100	105	106
Wis.	1,069	1,181	1,292	1,295	Okla.	155	132	138	134
Minn.	684	722	751	732	Tex.	253	238	235	244
Iowa	445	406	440	415	Mont.	41	35	34	35
Mo.	244	253	284	284	Idaho	86	86	100	99
N.Dak.	121	117	110	118	Utah	50	52	57	53
S.Dak.	102	93	93	96	Wash.	121	120	131	124
Nebr.	170	151	155	162	Oreg.	77	74	80	77
Kans.	198	168	188	180	Calif.	415	458	506	495
Va.	114	133	146	136	Other				
W.Va.	51	53	58	52	States	1,245	1,328	1,463	1,436
N.C.	103	117	134	126	U.S.	8,130	8,555	9,172	8,980

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,476 million eggs in February--3 percent more than in February last year and 8 percent above the 1943-52 average. Egg production was above that of last year in all parts of the country. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the East North Central, South Atlantic and the West, 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. Aggregate egg production for January and February was 2 percent larger than last year and 13 percent above average.

The rate of egg production in February was 14.7 eggs per layer, compared with 14.6 a year earlier and the average of 13.0 eggs. Increases in the rate of 2 percent in the West North Central, South Atlantic and South Central States more than offset

decreases of 1 percent in the West and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. There was no change in the East North Central States.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 371,840,000 layers in February--2 percent more than in February last year, but 5 percent below average. Numbers of layers were above those of last year in all parts of the country except the South Central States where there was no change. Increases from last year were 4 percent in the West North Central and the West, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Numbers of layers on March 1 were 10.5 million less than on February 1, compared with a disappearance of 12 million last year and the average disappearance of 8.1 million layers. On March 1 there were 3 percent more layers than a year ago.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1

Year	: North	: E. North	: W. North	: South	: South	: Western	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central	: States	: States

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MARCH 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1943-52(Av.)	54,609	75,910	112,783	36,076	72,521	36,140	388,038
1953 1/	63,185	70,797	94,865	34,335	57,110	36,508	356,800
1954	64,914	73,212	98,216	34,892	57,309	38,042	366,585

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MARCH 1

	<u>Number</u>						
1943-52(AV.)	54.2	50.7	50.6	47.6	46.8	52.6	50.3
1953 1/	56.2	55.6	56.8	52.6	51.2	56.7	55.1
1954	57.0	57.8	61.0	55.5	55.5	57.4	57.9

1/Revised.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-February averaged 45.7 cents a dozen, compared with 46.3 cents in mid-January and 42.0 cents on February 15 a year ago. Shell egg markets declined sharply during February, but closed steady to firm with a partial price recovery during the last week of the month. Price recovery at the close reflected a broad consumer demand which partially offset the normal seasonal production increase. Also, storage reserves of shell and frozen eggs were near record lows. Active accumulations of reserve stocks began much later than usual.

Farmers received an average of 22.4 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-February, compared with 26.6 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 21.7 cents and commercial broilers 22.6 cents, compared with 24.0 and 27.9 cents, respectively, in mid-February last year. Markets during February were irregular on young chickens and firm on hens. Supplies of commercial broilers were at record levels. Receipts of hens were light and scarce at all markets.

Farm turkey prices on February 15 averaged 32.7 cents a pound live weight, compared with 33.3 cents a year earlier. Prices were unchanged to 1 cent higher on the various weight classes of dressed turkeys at New York. Prices on ready-to-cook turkey fryers at New York declined 2 cents on February 1 and remained unchanged to the close of the month.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-February was \$3.86 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.82 in mid-January and \$3.96 in February last year. The February egg-feed and turkey-feed ratios were more favorable than a year earlier while the farm chicken-feed ratio was less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS						
Crop	and	State	Production 1/		Indicated	
			Average : 1942-51 :	1951 : 1952 : 1953		
Thousand boxes						
ORANGES:						
California, all			46,265	38,410	45,530	36,200
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/			16,841	12,600	16,630	14,400
Valencias			29,424	25,810	28,900	21,800
Florida, all			55,080	78,600	72,200	86,000
Temples			3,924	1,700	1,700	2,000
Other Early and Midseason			29,231	42,100	40,600	48,000
Valencias			25,110	34,800	29,900	36,000
Texas, all			3,366	300	1,000	1,300
Early and Midseason 2/			2,125	200	700	975
Valencias			1,241	100	300	325
Arizona, all			1,000	730	900	1,150
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/			510	350	400	550
Valencias			489	380	500	600
Louisiana, all 2/			300	50	50	100
5 States 4/			106,010	118,090	119,680	124,750
Total Early and Midseason 5/			49,747	57,000	60,080	66,025
Total Valencias			56,264	61,090	52,600	58,225
TANGERINES						
Florida			4,340	4,500	4,200	5,200
All oranges and tangerines:						
5 States 4/			110,350	122,590	124,580	129,950
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all			29,820	36,000	32,500	38,000
Seedless			13,490	17,700	17,100	19,000
Other			16,330	18,300	15,400	19,000
Texas, all			15,342	200	400	1,100
Arizona, all			3,220	2,140	3,000	3,000
California, all			2,864	2,160	2,460	2,220
Desert Valleys			1,103	630	830	910
Other			1,761	1,530	1,630	1,310
4 States 4/			51,246	40,500	38,360	44,320
LEMONS:						
California 4/			12,722	12,800	12,590	13,500
LIMES:						
Florida 4/			216	260	320	370
1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.						
2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.						
3/Short-time average.						
4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.						
5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.						

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

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5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
as of CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
March 10, 1954
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	1954
	Pounds			
Maine	13.7	13.6	16.0	16.6
N.H.	16.3	17.4	18.4	19.4
Vt.	15.4	17.1	17.7	19.7
Mass.	17.6	18.3	18.4	20.9
Conn.	18.2	19.5	19.0	22.9
N.Y.	19.4	20.9	22.7	22.7
N.J.	21.1	22.5	23.2	22.9
Pa.	18.2	20.5	21.0	21.1
N. Atl.	18.43	20.36	21.19	21.61
Ohio	15.8	17.3	18.3	19.1
Ind.	14.8	16.2	17.5	18.2
Ill.	16.4	17.9	18.6	19.7
Mich.	18.7	20.4	20.9	21.2
Wis.	19.0	20.2	20.7	22.1
E. N. Cent.	17.52	18.97	19.81	20.83
Minn.	20.2	21.8	22.9	22.6
Iowa	16.8	16.6	17.8	18.3
Mo.	10.6	10.8	11.2	12.9
N. Dak.	14.4	16.1	16.5	16.5
S. Dak.	12.7	13.4	14.1	14.9
Nebr.	15.3	16.8	17.5	18.7
Kans.	15.0	14.7	15.9	18.3
W. N. Cent.	15.73	16.65	17.57	18.29
Md.	16.3	17.8	18.7	19.0
Va.	12.2	13.7	15.5	15.3
W. Va.	10.1	10.8	11.0	11.1
N. C.	11.8	12.8	13.1	14.0
S. C.	10.5	10.8	11.7	12.0
Ga.	9.0	9.9	9.4	10.2
S. Atl.	11.68	12.64	13.49	13.92
Ky.	10.5	11.4	11.5	12.2
Tenn.	10.0	10.4	11.0	11.2
Ala.	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.6
Miss.	6.8	6.3	7.5	8.2
Ark.	7.4	7.3	8.3	8.6
Okla.	10.3	11.0	11.3	11.5
Texas	8.3	8.7	8.9	10.0
S. Cent.	9.08	9.43	10.03	10.45
Mont.	14.4	14.0	16.2	16.2
Idaho	17.6	18.7	19.2	20.0
Wyo.	16.1	16.7	16.8	17.2
Colo.	15.8	17.4	16.9	18.3
Utah	18.3	19.9	20.0	20.2
Wash.	17.6	20.1	20.6	19.6
Oreg.	14.3	14.9	15.7	15.3
Calif.	19.4	22.0	20.5	22.3
West.	17.14	18.37	18.76	19.12
U.S.	15.03	16.15	16.89	17.57

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

CROP REPORT

as of

March 1, 1954

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

March 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FEBRUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on :		Eggs per :		Total eggs produced			
and	: hand during February :		: 100 layers :		During February: 2 Mos. Jan. & Feb.			
Division	: 1953	: 1954	: 1953	: 1954	: 1953	: 1954	: 1953	: 1954
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Maine	3,387	3,615	1,585	1,602	54	58	117	124
N.H.	2,164	2,329	1,582	1,532	34	36	75	77
Vt.	832	916	1,618	1,674	13	15	28	32
Mass.	4,606	4,659	1,691	1,663	78	77	166	167
R.I.	536	518	1,638	1,602	9	8	19	18
Conn.	3,778	3,772	1,523	1,551	58	59	127	125
N.Y.	13,117	12,620	1,532	1,478	201	187	426	401
N.J.	14,408	15,628	1,509	1,453	217	227	449	465
Pa.	21,696	22,107	1,532	1,529	332	338	687	713
N. Atl.	64,524	66,164	1,544	1,519	996	1,005	2,094	2,122
Ohio	16,008	16,495	1,512	1,501	242	248	504	500
Ind.	15,467	16,534	1,540	1,503	238	255	494	509
Ill.	18,749	19,397	1,478	1,484	277	288	560	576
Mich.	9,634	9,823	1,484	1,484	143	146	303	305
Wis.	12,696	12,462	1,420	1,518	189	189	398	391
E. N. Cent.	72,554	74,711	1,501	1,507	1,089	1,126	2,259	2,281
Minn.	22,187	22,553	1,557	1,590	345	359	729	745
Iowa	25,745	26,799	1,590	1,602	409	429	839	873
Mo.	15,944	16,866	1,439	1,456	229	246	443	457
N. Dak.	3,453	3,502	1,352	1,352	47	47	95	93
S. Dak.	7,873	8,012	1,372	1,459	108	117	214	232
Nebr.	10,283	10,881	1,509	1,537	155	167	309	327
Kans.	10,570	10,818	1,509	1,518	160	164	311	314
W. N. Cent.	96,055	92,431	1,513	1,538	1,453	1,522	2,940	3,041
Del.	848	906	1,445	1,400	12	13	23	25
Md.	3,242	3,268	1,380	1,428	45	47	87	92
Va.	6,840	6,972	1,425	1,372	97	96	194	185
W. Va.	2,817	2,869	1,406	1,383	40	40	79	75
N.C.	8,671	8,773	1,344	1,411	117	124	225	233
S.C.	3,495	3,671	1,179	1,204	41	44	75	79
Ga.	5,950	5,798	1,254	1,322	75	77	141	144
Fla.	2,822	2,820	1,400	1,506	40	42	79	85
S. Atl.	34,685	35,027	1,346	1,377	467	483	903	918
Ky.	8,238	8,646	1,310	1,282	108	111	209	206
Tenn.	7,333	7,040	1,198	1,187	88	84	166	149
Ala.	5,124	5,001	1,170	1,210	60	61	108	110
Miss.	5,140	5,065	1,131	1,198	58	61	109	109
Ark.	5,328	5,326	1,086	1,114	58	59	102	100
La.	2,915	2,913	1,044	1,154	30	34	53	58
Okla.	6,608	6,300	1,439	1,439	95	91	182	176
Texas	17,033	17,409	1,403	1,442	239	251	448	468
S. Cent.	57,719	57,700	1,275	1,303	736	752	1,372	1,376
Mont.	1,520	1,479	1,456	1,352	22	20	45	40
Idaho	1,598	1,632	1,562	1,540	25	25	51	51
Wyo.	577	582	1,529	1,596	9	9	18	18
Colo.	2,161	2,234	1,434	1,498	31	33	62	64
N. Mex.	768	804	1,338	1,366	10	11	20	21
Ariz.	514	525	1,439	1,350	7	7	14	14
Utah	2,476	2,438	1,498	1,543	37	38	74	74
Nev.	158	146	1,400	1,372	2	2	4	4
Wash.	3,996	4,032	1,652	1,562	66	63	138	136
Oreg.	3,057	2,977	1,624	1,579	50	47	103	97
Calif.	20,416	21,208	1,490	1,487	304	326	618	667
West.	37,241	38,757	1,512	1,499	563	581	1,147	1,186
U.S.	362,778	371,840	1,462	1,473	5,304	5,476	10,720	10,924

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